

Working on a larger scale, the following result was arrived at, in the chlorination works near Salisbury, N. C. :

1963 tons worked ; average assay.....	\$6.11	=	\$11,994.19
Net returns from U. S. Mint.....	gold	=	11,158.82
			<u>          </u>
			\$835.37

Which shows a loss in working equal 43 cents per ton.

By careful and constant assays of the spent sands, this loss is accounted for, by the washing in the leaching tanks being arrested before the last traces of gold were removed. To thoroughly wash these sands would require a large volume of water, and the loss is regarded as an economic waste.

On this point Dr. Jno. F. Boynton, in a report on an experimental test of the process, reports :

“ The spent ores, or tailings, as found in the leaching vats after washing, were subjected to rigid examination ; samples were taken of each charge, and careful fire assays made, and in no case did an ounce assay afford gold equal to the one-thousandth part of a grain.”

Without entering into the technical details or the costs of manipulation, the above results are presented as evidence that the refractory ores of gold may be worked on an enlarged scale by the joint chlorine and carbon processes, and may in the end utilize the vast stores of these ores, which lie useless in our Southern and Western gold fields.

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*Stated Meeting, May 4, 1883.*

Present, 13 members.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Letters accepting membership were received from Prof. Heilprin, dated Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, April 4; Mr. A. E. Lehman, dated 907 Walnut street, Philadelphia, April 30, 1883; Mr. Philip C. Garrett, dated Fairfield, Germantown, Philadelphia, May 3, 1883, and Mr. Dillwyn Parrish, dated Philadelphia, May 5, 1883.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Verein für Erdkunde, at Dresden (108); and the Accademia dei Lincei at Rome (109, 110, 111).

Letters of envoy were received from the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, Nov. 3, 1882; the Royal Saxon Society, Dec. 11, 1882; the Royal Leop. Car. Deutschen Akademie, Halle, Dec. 7, 1882; the Royal Akademie der Wiss. at Vienna, Dec. 21, 1882; and the Société d'Agriculture at Lyons, (1 to 109), requesting lacking numbers of the Proceedings, which, however, this Society can no longer supply, their edition being exhausted, viz., Nos. 5, 17, 21, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 63 and 64.

A letter requesting exchange of publications was received from the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, 108 Broadway, Cincinnati, April 27. On motion it was placed on the list of corresponding societies to receive the Proceedings.

Donations for the Library were received from the Academies at Halle an d. S., Vienna, Buda-Pest, Dijon, and Brussels; the Societies at Görlitz, Göttingen and Lyons; the Royal Saxon and Jablonowski Societies at Leipsig; the German Apothecaries' Union at Halle; the Royal Lombard Institute; the Musée Guimet; the Ethnographical Institute, Zoölogical Society, Geographical Society, Polytechnic School, Mining Bureau and N. H. Museum at Paris; the Com. Geographical Society at Bordeaux; the Revista Euskara; the Royal Astronomical and Asiatic Societies, Society of Arts, and London Nature; Mr. C. Piazzzi Smyth of Edinburgh; Mr. Ed. C. Pickering of Boston; the American Antiquarian Society; American Journal of Science; New York Academy of Sciences; Dr. Daniel Draper; Mr. Thomas Dudley; the Franklin Institute, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, and Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia; the American Chemical Journal and American Journal of Mathematics; United States Naval Observatory; United States National Museum; Bureau of Education; Cincinnati Society of Natural History; Davenport Academy; Mr. Horatio Hale; and the Mexican National Museum.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., communicated "A brief account of the more important collections of American Archæology in the United States."

Dr. Frazer read extracts from a letter from M. Daubr e of Paris requesting information on the subject of subterranean waters in the United States; and from his correspondence with Mr. Selwyn of Montreal, Prof. Fontaine and Prof. Winchell, endorsing his views of the prepal ozoic age of the South Valley hill rock.

Pending nominations Nos. 985, 986, were read.

The Treasurer was authorized to receive City Loan maturing July 1, 1883, and the meeting was adjourned.

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*A Brief Account of the more important Public Collections of American Arch eology in the United States. By Henry Phillips, Jr.*

*(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 4, 1883.)*

To the student of American Arch eology it is a matter of the greatest importance to know where in his own land there can be found public collections that will show him the advances made in the arts of war and peace by the aboriginal inhabitants of this Continent. In Europe there exist several of such exhibitions which are noteworthy and famous, where prehistoric America can be studied with great fullness of detail; in the United States there also are rich and valuable public cabinets of American arch eology, laboriously and carefully got together, offering a vast field to the seeker after Truth. As to *private* collections, their name is Legion. With a view to diffusing a more general acquaintance with these collections, I prepared a series of queries which I transmitted to every public institution where I had reason to believe there existed such a cabinet, and from the answers received, I have framed the following short account, bringing together matter never before presented at one view.\*

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, of *Philadelphia*.

There are five collections of American Arch eology at present in the custody of this museum, which, with the exception of the Haldeman collection of arrow-points, stone axes, celts, banner stones, &c., are arranged geographically, and the locality given where each specimen was found. The col-

\* No notice has been taken in the following pages of any matter which may relate to collections of *foreign* arch eology in the United States; it simply mentions the *American* portion of the cabinets.